

Relationship Between Knowledge Level And Early Marriage Occurrence

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ABSTRACT

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has high cases of early marriage in Indonesia. The figure is 340,000 per year. Meanwhile, 50,000 girls in Indonesia are estimated to get married before the age of 15 years. Young women in Indonesia aged 10-14 years old married in 2010 as much as 0.2%. Even though the proportion is small, this shows that more than 22,000 young women aged 10-14 years in Indonesia are married. This study aims to determine the relationship of the level of knowledge with the incidence of early marriage in Mannaungi Hamlet, Gattareng Village, Gantarang District, Bulukumba Regency. A cross-sectional study design with a population of 50 respondents, a sample size of 22 respondents employing a purposive sampling, a questionnaire research instrument for the level of knowledge and an observation sheet for early marriages. The results of the study using Fisher's exact test ($P = 0.026 < \alpha = 0.05$), it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of early marriage. It is recommended to teens not to rush to get married at an early age.

Keywords: Knowledge Level, Early Marriage Events

INTRODUCTION

The largest generation of adolescents in history - as many as 1.2 billion people are entering adulthood in a rapidly changing world. Education and health of adolescents become the 'key' that determines their future as well as their nation. While adolescents who are part of the Indonesian population the figure reaches 65.6 million or 30 percent of the total population of Indonesia (Sustiwi, 2010). The amount is not small, it requires sufficient attention to them. In accordance with adolescence which has a range of ages 11-24 years, adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood. In addition to experiencing physical changes there are also psychological changes that are almost universal, such as: the heightening of emotions, interests, roles, patterns of behavior, values adhered to, and are ambivalent to each change (Hurlock, 2011).

Sexuality is an integral part of personality that cannot be separated from human life and is also an expression and experience of self as a sexual being. (Hamid, 2013). To produce a next generation of people with quality biopsico social quality, it is important to know reproductive health from an early age. Early preparation can begin in adolescence which is a transition from childhood to adulthood. The rapid flow of globalization and the proliferation of the pornographic videos and books industry as well as the lack of parental control and the availability of infrastructure that support deviant reproductive behavior can cause teens to be out of control in terms of adolescent reproductive health. This condition causes many adolescents who get pregnant before marriage and contract sexually transmitted infections due to lack of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents towards reproductive health behavior (Mochsen, 2011).

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) highlights the high number of cases of early marriage in Indonesia. The number broke 340,000 per year. Meanwhile, 50,000 girls in Indonesia are estimated to get married before the age of 15 years (Darnita, 2015). The phenomenon of early marriage (erly marriage) is still often found in the Middle Eastern and South Asian communities. In South Asia there are 9.7 million 48% girls married under the age of 18, Africa 42% and Latin America 29% (Rafidah, 2009). From the results of research in North Sulawesi Province in 2010, specifically the city of Manado, there were only 55 adolescents reporting pregnancy out of wedlock or unwanted pregnancy (KTD) in 2011. A year later it jumped to 254 people or rose 36% and in 2009 it rose again to 571 people or 78%. This is due to the increasing curiosity of adolescents about sexual relations, promiscuity, a family that is not harmonious, economic problems and increased sales of pornographic videos and increasingly widespread internet access and the environment.

Deputy for Family Planning and Reproductive Health of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), Siswanto Agus Wilopo said that every year there are 2.6 million cases of abortion in Indonesia. If averaged, every hour there were 300 women who had an abortion. Of that number, 700 thousand of them were carried out by adolescents under the age of 20 years and as many as 11.13% of all abortion cases in Indonesia were carried out due to unwanted pregnancy (Yudhi, 2013). Rikesdas data (2010) shows that young women in Indonesia aged 10-14 are married in 2010 as much

as 0.2%. Even though the proportion is small, this shows that more than 22,000 young women aged 10-14 years in Indonesia are married.

Research in Bangladesh found 3,362 young women, 25.9% were married at a young age and the factor that led to early marriage was education. Women without basic education in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, have a three times greater risk of getting married before the age of 18 (Glaciator in Darnita, 2013). In this study, researchers took the location of the study in Mannaungi Hamlet, Gattareng Village, Bulukumba Regency, on the grounds that the village gattareng was in the third position of early marriage after the villages of Ammatoa and Bontorennu, Village Unit Office Data (KUA) in 2015 the number of early childhood marriages namely 162 teenage girls and 64 teenage boys. The age of young marriage in the village of Gattareng between the ages of 15-17 years were 59 people, aged 18-19 years were 100 people, aged 20-21 years were 66 people. In connection with the background of the problem above, the researchers in this study took the title of "The Relationship of Knowledge Level with the incidence of early marriage".

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research design is a model or method used by researchers to conduct a study that gives blood to the course of research. (Dharma, 2011). In a narrower sense the research design refers to the type or type of research chosen to achieve the research objectives. With cross sectional approach because they want to connect two variables, namely the level of knowledge with the incidence of early marriage. The population in this study were adolescents with a total of 50 people. The sample is a portion of the population whose values / characteristics we measure and which we later use to estimate the characteristics of the population. (Sabri, 2014). Sampling in this study was done by Nonprobability sampling technique with purposive sampling that is choosing a sample in accordance with what the researchers want.

The samples obtained were 22 samples. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire created by the researcher with reference to the theoretical concepts. The research instrument is a tool used by researchers to observe, measure or assess a phenomenon. (Dharma, 2011). For the knowledge level variable with 15 question numbers using the mutation scale with the correct answer choices given a score of 1 and a score of 0. While for early marriage variables use observation sheets as a measurement tool. Data analysis is shown to answer the research objectives and test the

research hypotheses. For this purpose, the statistical test that will be used is the Fisher Test.

RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents in Mannaungi Hamlet Gantarang Village Gantarang District Bulukumba Regency

Age	n	Percentage (%)
14-17	19	55,9
18-21	15	44,1
Level Of Education		
SD	7	20,6
SMP	22	64,7
SMA	5	14,7
Amount	34	100

Based on table 1 above shows that of 34 respondents for respondents' age characteristics there were 19 respondents (55.9%) who were 14-17 years old and 15 respondents (44.1%) were 18-21 years old. Whereas for education there were 7 respondents (20.6%) graduated from elementary school, 22 respondents (64.7%) graduated from junior high school and 5 respondents (14.7%) graduated from high school. Independen

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge Level in Mannaungi Hamlet, Gantarang Village, Gantarang District

Level Of Knowledge	n	Percentage (%)
Not Good	32	94,1
Good	2	5,9
Amount	34	100

Based on table 2 shows that respondents with less knowledge were 32 respondents with a percentage of 94.1% while respondents with good knowledge were 2 respondents with a percentage of 5.9%.

Table 3. Respondents Distribution Based on Early Marriage Events in Mannaungi Hamlet, Gantarang Village, Gantarang District

Early Marriage Events	n	Percentage (%)
Occur	29	85,3
Not Occur	5	14,7
Amount	34	100

Based on table 3 shows that there were 29 early marriages with a percentage of 85.3% and 5 early marriages did not occur with a percentage of 14.7%.

Table 4. Analysis of Relationship between Knowledge Level and Early Marriage Occurrence in Mannaungi Hamlet, Gantarang Village, Gantarang District

Level Of Knowledge	Early Marriage Events				Amount		Pvalue
	Occur		Not Occure		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Not Good	29	85,3	3	8,8	32	94,1	0,018*
Good	0	0	2	5,9	2	5,9	
Amount	29	85,3	5	14,7	34	100	

Based on table 4 shows that 32 respondents lack knowledge level causes the occurrence of 29 (85.3%) early marriage. Whereas 2 respondents good level of knowledge caused no early marriage as much as 2 (5.9%). From the results of the statistical test using Fisher's test, the results show that $p = 0.018 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of early marriage.

DISCUSSION

There are several factors that influence knowledge including age and education level. Logical thinking develops gradually, one's cognitive abilities based on age can be categorized in periods of infants, children, adolescents, adults and elderly. Each period has an impact on the way of thinking of individuals in response to the stimulus given so that it has an impact on the knowledge formed (Haerawati, 2010). Education is needed to get information, for example: things that support health so that it can improve the health of life, the higher the education of a person the easier it is to receive information so the more knowledge is possessed, conversely less education will hinder the development of one's attitude towards values that new and introduced (Haerawati, 2010).

The basic concept of education is a learning process which means that in education there is a process of growth, development, or change toward more mature, better, and more mature individuals, groups or communities. The existence of such education can bring consequences to changes in target behavior. To achieve educational goals namely changes in behavior are influenced by several factors, namely the educational process, materials, educators and assistive devices in the educational process (Haerawati, 2010). These results are in line with research conducted by Haslina et al with the title research factors relating to early marriage in Manyampa Village, Ujung Loe Subdistrict, Bulukumba District, with the result that respondents' knowledge level shows that respondents who have a low level of knowledge are 75.7% while respondents who have high knowledge as much as 24.3%. These results are also in line with research conducted by Yuliza (2015), found that as many as 136 respondents who married at a young age 41.2% had sufficient knowledge and 58.8% lacked knowledge, than those who married at a young age there were 3.7% who no school, 40.4% high school and 11.8% academy or college. From the researchers' assumptions that good knowledge is expected to produce good behavior towards implementation, this is because generally

respondents have a good level of education and experience, good behavior and motivation about the dangers of early marriage. Parents and adolescents really need guidance on the dangers and effects of early marriage on health so that there are no more cases of early marriage that can have a negative impact on adolescents.

Based on the results of the study that there were not 5 early marriages with 14.7% percentage and 5 early marriages with 85.7% percentage occurred. A young marriage is a marriage that is carried out if a man is less than 21 years old and women are less than 19 years old. Early marriage is a marriage under the age that should not be ready for marriage. Early marriage is a bond that is carried out by someone without having good physiological, psychological and socio-economic preparation and the factor that is no less important is age (Roqib, M. 2010). The risk of early marriage is closely related to several aspects, as follows (Suparyanto, 2011): in terms of health, physical aspects, economic factors, mental / mental aspects, educational aspects, population aspects and household survival. Noteworthy in early marriage are: Increasing the birth rate, from the health of young marriages increasing maternal and infant mortality, the risk of complications of pregnancy, childbirth and childbirth, reducing the opportunity to continue higher education.

These results are in line with research conducted by Khilmayah (2014) on the views of adolescents and parents towards early marriage in building families in Bantul Regency. The study states that of the 40 early marriage perpetrators who became respondents obtained results for women, aged 13-14 years 29.41% and 14.1-15.9 years 70.59%. For men under the age of 16 years 4.35%, 16-17 years 56.52% and 17.1-18.9 years 39.13%. The same result was also obtained by Aditya et al (2015) with the title research on the relationship between maternal education and knowledge of respondents with early marriage that of 76 respondents who had early marriage as many as 39 respondents (51.3%) and those who did not engage in early marriage were 37 respondents (48.7%) From the researchers' assumptions that adolescence should be enjoyed properly by adolescents without the burden that must follow it like early marriage. Adolescence is indeed a period of searching for identity and the role of parents is needed. Teenagers should not be too free to do what they want to cross the line so that things happen that are not desirable, such as husband and wife relationships that result in adolescents getting pregnant out of wedlock and ultimately teens must get

married early to cover up their mistakes. Teenagers should be told what limits they can do and what they cannot do.

From the results of statistical tests using the Fisher's test, the results show that $p = 0.018 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of early marriage. According to (Ahmad, 2009) there are two factors causing early marriage among adolescents, namely the cause of children (educational factors, factors that have biological relations, pregnancy before marriage) and causes from outside children (religious understanding factors, economic factors, customary factors and culture).

Viewed from the health aspect that the ideal age for marriage is the age of 20-25 years for women and 25-30 years for men, because at that age the female reproductive organs are ready and ripe for pregnancy, will prevent pregnancy at risk or complications. Maternal deaths in pregnant women and childbirth at the age of under 20 years were 2 - 5 times higher than maternal deaths that occurred at the age of 20-29 years (Ramauli and Vindarai, 2011). Early marriage has an impact on the reproductive system, for example a narrow pelvis, which may occur in women who get married early, including psychological disorders that can be disrupted because age can affect the readiness of the mother in the face of pregnancy. Besides the effects of early marriage are abortion, divorce, no readiness for the family, high infant mortality and maternal mortality. Pregnancy in adolescent girls is a pregnancy that is very risky both for themselves and their babies because of linear growth (height) is generally only completed at the age of 16-18 years, and continued with pelvic maturation several years after linear growth is complete. Possible consequences for her are complications of labor and disruption of optimal growth completion due to insufficient nutritional input to meet her growing needs and for her baby's growth, in infants often experiencing Low Birth Weight, Intra-Uterine Growth Retardation and premature birth (Rismalinda, 2010).

Young marriages occur because of a lack of knowledge of adolescents which results in adolescents taking inappropriate actions. Which resulted in them engaging in free association which resulted in damaging the character of youth as God's creatures. The same age as those whose sexual growth increases and the periods when they develop into adulthood. So, it could be that in their relationship they have high sexual appetite and are not restrained or under control anymore so they dare to have sexual relations

just for the sake of showing love (Wicaksono, 2013). The results of research conducted by Aditya Riski Dwinada et al (2015) that there is a significant relationship between mother's education and mother's knowledge with early marriage in Plaosan District, Magetan Regency, East Java. The same result was obtained by Haslina et al (2015) that the knowledge factor is one of the causes of early marriage Manyampa Village, Ujung Loe District, Bulukumba Regency. Another study conducted by Puspita (2014) about the relationship of adolescent knowledge with early marriage in Kesesi Village, Kesesi District, Pekalongan District with the results obtained ρ value 0.014 (value > 0.05). It was concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and early marriage. The results of the study also stated that the higher the knowledge of early marriage, the better the attitudes of young women towards early marriage. Conversely the less knowledge of adolescents about early marriage, the less the attitude of young women towards early marriage. The results of research from Herdiani Piji Lestari in 2011 with the title "Factors Associated with Early Marriage in Adolescent Girls in the Village Candigaron Kec. Sumowono Kab. Semarang "is known that most of the respondents have a lack of knowledge about early marriage that is as many as 33 respondents (60.0%) with the results of statistical tests with the chi-square test is $\rho = 0.001 < \alpha$ which means there is a meaningful relationship between the knowledge of respondents with occurrence of early marriage.

From the researchers' assumption that early marriage occurs because it is caused by many factors and one of the most fundamental is knowledge, both from adolescents and from parents. The lack of knowledge of adolescents / parents about the dangers of early marriage makes the incidence of early marriage more and more occur. The occurrence of early marriage can be prevented by conducting health education / counseling on the effects and dangers of early marriage, especially for reproductive health.

CONCLUSIONS

There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge with the events of Early marriage. 2. Can get real experience in knowing the level of parental knowledge about marriage at an early age.

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